

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS—AT ANY COST—SAYS UNITED STATES IN NOTE TO GERMANY

TENSION HAS FOLLOWED EASE IN MEXICO

Undoubted Tension Is Felt in Official Washington Over Inability to Hear From the City of Mexico.

MEXICAN AGENTS ARE IN THE DARK ALSO

Upon the Outcome of the Battle, Supposed to Be in Progress Between Villa and Gonzales, Depends Much of U. S. Action.

TUCSON, July 23.—Denial that the Southern Pacific de Mexico is endeavoring to purchase machinery for use in defending its property in Nogales, Sonora, where a battle is imminent between Villa and Carranza forces, was made by President Randolph. "We have nothing to do with any scraps between the contending factions in Mexico," said Randolph. "We have always expected whatever government has been in control and we shall continue to do so, it matters not how often they may change."

WASHINGTON, July 23.—With the Washington government completely cut off from communication with Mexico City for five days, since the occupation by Zapata forces, and with the local agents of the Mexican factions in complete ignorance of the military operations believed in progress near the capital, the Mexican situation has again begun to assume an air of tension.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of Pachuca, fifty miles northwest of the capital, Gonzalez, with his Carranza army, is believed to be battling the Villa "flying column" whose sweep down from the north last week caused Gonzalez to hurriedly abandon Mexico City.

It is assumed that the diplomatic corps of Mexico City has taken steps to insure the safety of foreigners but no one knows just what fate Zapata sent to preserve order and the food supplies delivered during the brief Carranza occupation are probably insufficient to check famine riots very long.

The President intimated to callers that the military situation as between the Carranza and Villa forces at present made any immediate action inadvisable. Much depends, it is believed here, on the outcome of the battle in progress or pending in the vicinity of Mexico City and at Terreon in the northern coal regions.

KILL MEXICAN OFFICERS.
DOUGLAS, July 23.—Defending their homes under the mistaken belief they were being attacked by bandits five Americans arrived here last night as fugitives from Colonia Morelos, the Mormon colony in Sonora. They told of fighting in which two Mexican officers were killed and another wounded.

The officers surrounded the house of the Americans while pursuing an alleged cattle thief who escaped after two companions were captured. Seeing a horse they believed belonged to the bandit, the Mexicans surrounded the house of Glen and William Hanlon, Fred and Ben Loving, and William Neagle. The Americans were summoned to surrender but, instead, opened fire on the supposed bandits. After discovering they were Mexican officers, the five Americans secured horses and fled across the border.

TESTIMONY ENDS.

LOS ANGELES, July 23.—The presentation of evidence on both sides of the trial of Charles Elder, and ten other former officials of the Los Angeles Investment Company, the five million corporation, on charges of using the mails in furtherance of a conspiracy to defraud, was concluded before Judge Bledsoe, in the United States district court. The arguments will begin tomorrow.

REPETITION OF LUSITANIA AFFAIR IS WARNED

Note From the United States to Imperial German Government Goes Forward to Gerard for Presentation to Foreign Office

NOTE SPEAKS FINAL CHAPTER IN EPISODE

Lansing Says That Freedom of the Seas Must Be Maintained By U. S. and Another Break Will Mean an Unfriendly Act.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following is the text of the latest note to Germany regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the foreign office in Berlin by Ambassador Gerard.

"The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard, Department of State, Washington, July 21, 1915.

"You are instructed to deliver the text of the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"The Note of the Imperial German government dated July 8, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the government of the United States, and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments, and indicates, in no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for the suspension of these principles which virtually set them aside.

"The government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted upon in the several communications, which this government has addressed to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas, a principle that the high seas are free in that the character and cargo of merchantmen must first be ascertained before they can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to an examination for a belligerent act of retaliation, in other words, an act beyond the law and defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

"The government of the United States is, however, deeply disappointed to find that the Imperial German government regards itself as, in a large degree, exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in present war with regard to neutral commerce.

"The Imperial government would readily understand that the government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain, with regard to neutral trade, except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imperial German Government of what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable relations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders.

"Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be, against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent connection retaliates against the enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice, and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would, in such circumstances, constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation.

"The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by the

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CALLES BACK IN CANANEA IS REPORT

Carranza Leader, Away From His Base of Supplies, Forced to Retreat to Cananea, According to Maytorena Advices

TRUJILLO NOW COMMANDS THE MAYTORENA FORCES

Cardenas Evacuates Naco Leaving Only Civil Officials Behind; Location of Urbalejo Is Mystery Along the Border.

With Calles far away from his base of supplies and with Maytorena reinforcing his troops every moment, it would appear that the Carranza commander would have to retreat or suffer inconvenience at the hands of the Villistas.

Last evening information was received in Naco from Nogales which maintained that the Maytorena forces under command of General Trujillo, had forced Calles to retreat from Santa Cruz to Cananea. Maytorena authorities also claim to have inflicted losses upon the Carranza forces to the extent of two hundred killed and wounded.

No verification can be had of the alleged fact that the Calles troops are back in Cananea. The consensus of opinion, however, is that the Carranza commander got too far away from his base of supplies when he sought to take Nogales. Many Americans on the border declared yesterday that Maytorena, with his reinforcements and with Trujillo, Ramos, de la Vega and possibly Urbalejo leading the troops, would force Calles back into his own stronghold and possibly whip him decisively before this was accomplished.

Colonel Cardenas, with two hundred and fifty soldiers he used in taking Naco on Monday, evacuated the border port yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. They went south, and are reported to be on their way to reinforce Calles at Cananea.

The total number of men in Calles' command, according to information received from Cananea, number about twenty-three hundred. With the reinforcements which have been arriving in Nogales for the Maytorena forces for several days, it is estimated that Trujillo's army will number upwards of three thousand.

An interesting sidelight on the situation is the fact that General Acosta is reported in Nogales. Urbalejo, the Yaqui chief, is the mystery. The Maytorena officials claim to know where he is but will not divulge the location. It is said that Urbalejo is awaiting concessions on the part of Governor Maytorena, before he joins the fighting forces again.

It is also said that Urbalejo has never agreed with Acosta and will not work under him. Information would also indicate that Governor Maytorena has practically taken Acosta's command away from him on account of the poor showing the latter made against the Calles forces at Ahuacachi Pass and at Villa Verde. Whether this will mean that Urbalejo will join the troops is another question.

The action taken at Naco yesterday by the Calles troops, in evacuating the town, does not change the status of the situation, declares Maytorena consular advices. It is pointed out that since July 19 the Calles people have maintained a garrison of two hundred and fifty men in Naco, which is clearly against the Scott agreement.

On the other hand the Maytorena authorities point to the fact that during their hold upon Naco there never was a garrison in the town. The order and peace of Naco was administered by civil officials, solely.

In Naco the situation has quieted down, materially. The building occupied by Oscar Johnson has been turned into the customs office. The Antlers is now used as an immigration office. Juan Mora's office is being utilized by the military authorities. It is understood that the Brown building has been rented to E. A. Folson, who will handle a considerable part of his extensive brokerage commission business through Naco.

NEW GASES OF GERMANS ARE DEADLIER AND QUICKER THAN EVER



Top, Russian Red Cross nurses tending "gassed" Russians brought in direct from trenches on stretchers; below, paraphernalia designed to protect against gas bombs.

"The Red Cross learns that the gases which the Germans are employing on the Russian front are denser, deadlier and quicker in their action than heretofore," says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. "Respirators are generally inefficient."

"I much regret," says Field Marshal French in his official report, "that during the period under report the fighting has been characterized on the enemy's side by cynical and barbarous disregard of the well known usages of civilized war and by flagrant disregard of The Hague convention."

"All the scientific resources of Germany apparently have been brought into play to produce a gas of so virulent and poisonous a nature that any human being brought in contact with it is first paralyzed and then meets with a lingering and agonizing death."

MORE OUTBREAKS TAKE PLACE IN BAYONNE

After Quiet Day Over One Thousand Strikers Attack Sheriff Deputies; Many Sore Heads and Limbs Result From Effort.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A fresh outbreak, late today, of disturbances after comparative quiet which prevailed at Constable Hook, a section of Bayonne, N. J., after a cessation of the rioting of the past three days, when three were killed and scores injured.

The outbreak occurred when Sheriff Knudsen led his deputies through the streets and was attacked by more than one thousand strikers and sympathizers necessitating a call for the police reserves. There were many sore heads from clubs and rocks.

Although the sheriff made an appeal to the crowd to disperse, they answered with showers of clubs and stones. They only quieted after the strike leaders appeared and counseled them to go to their homes. Many injured consisted of bruised heads and limbs. While the rioting was going on the two mediators from the federal Department of Labor were in conference with officials of the Standard Oil Company in an effort to bring about a settlement of the strike in the oil plants of the Standards, which also caused a shutdown in the Tidewater Company's plant. The mediators made no statement tonight as regards their efforts.

ORDUNA MATTER UP

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A formal inquiry will be made to the Berlin foreign office by Ambassador Gerard for the German official version for the attack by a German submarine on the British steamer Orduna with a score of American citizens among the passengers.

The report on the investigation conducted by Collector of Customs Dudley Malone at New York, was presented to the State Department. It submits the affidavits of officers, seamen and passengers, including Americans, declaring the ship was attacked without warning.

SHOOTERS FOR WAGES.

LOS ANGELES, July 23.—Enraged by failure to get ten dollars said to be due in wages, Henry Jones, a negro laborer, fired several shots at S. B. Tillman, a sewer contractor, in a crowded streetcar. Tillman was slightly wounded. Jones was arrested.

DANGER IN GIRLS GOING TO SAN FRANCISCO

President Stedwell, of World's Purity Congress, Makes Statement; Excitement Follows; Startling Statement Made.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—President Stedwell of the World's Purity Federation announced to the members of the Ninth International Purity Congress at the close of the sessions that there was danger of young girls coming to San Francisco. Immediately there was much excitement and during which a storm of hand clapping there were mingled cries of "no, no."

A dramatic crisis was precipitated when Harry Brodsky, chief investigator for the American Civic Reform Union, in answer to a question whether or not there was commercialized vice openly practiced in the city, replied in the affirmative. As the tumult subsided Stedwell stepped forward and raising his hand, shouted: "Then there is danger of young girls coming to San Francisco, if there is any wide-open, commercialized vice."

Brodsky in an address stated the non-enforcement of law by state and city officials made the red light abatement law a joke. He said in Sacramento, Stockton, San Diego and Los Angeles and in fact practically every city in the state, over ten thousand population, house of prostitution were flourishing.

URGE SPEED ON LONDON

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Lansing instructed Ambassador Page to ask the British government to expedite action on the application of the Albanian Relief Committee of New York to change the steamer W. G. Cochrane from Canadian to American registry. The Cochrane, with a full cargo of grain for Albanian famine sufferers, of whom it is said there will be 300,000 in distress, at New York, cannot proceed until the registry is straightened out.

RECORDS BROKEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—Ludwig Langer, of Los Angeles, shattered two American Amateur swimming records—the mile and half mile tidal water marks—over the hundred and ten yard course of the exposition. He covered the mile in 24 minutes, 59.24 seconds, the half mile in twelve minutes and six seconds.

REPORTS ASKED OF NATIONAL DEFENSES

President Calls for Such From the Heads of the Army and Navy Departments; Wilson Wants Good Navy and Army.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The President has called for reports of National Defense. These will be made by the heads of the War and Navy Departments. The fact that this action had been taken became known tonight after the release for publication of the note to Germany. Without regard to present controversies the President in the association of the various heads of departments has been giving consideration for some time to the preparation of a reasonable and adequate naval program which he will propose to Congress.

The President particularly wishes the navy to stand upon an equality with the most efficient sea force maintained by any power. As to the army it is known here he is preparing to incorporate in his next message to Congress a definite program relating to the development and equipment of this branch of the service.

A CHANCE FOR BECKER.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Supreme Court Justice Philbin signed an order, returnable Monday before Justice Ford, to show cause why a new trial should not be granted to Charles Becker, the former police lieutenant under sentence of death. It was announced that new evidence in the form of affidavits from Becker's former attorney which corroborates a part of the statement recently given out by Becker of seductions from the prosecutor who in the Tombs claims to have heard Rose, Vallon and Webber, conspiring to "frame up" Becker and other affidavits from Gamblers are the base of the appeal.

GOMPERS APPROVES STRIKE.

BRIDGEPORT, July 23.—After a day of conferences with the heads of international Labor Unions, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, announced his organization endorsed the demands of the unions concerning the strike at the plants of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, and subcontractors engaged in the manufacture of war munitions for the allies.

GREAT BATTLE FOR WARSAW CONTINUES IN FORCE

Germans and Austrians Push Attacks on Polish Capital and Claim Successes Along Part of the Triangular Front.

DECISIVE BATTLE IS EXPECTED IN FEW DAYS

Natural Defenses of Russians Mean Hard Work for Teutons; German Offensive Is Expected in West Near St. Mihiel.

LONDON, July 23.—The Austrians and Germans are pushing their great attacks against the Russians defending Warsaw, with undiminished energy and at some points report progress. They are optimistic, however, through a country which the retreating troops laid waste, and the roads are little suited for the movements of heavy artillery, which is necessary for the bombardment of the great fortresses barring the way. It is not expected therefore decisive actions on any front will be fought for a few days although the battle between the Vistula and Bug rivers where the Teutons are advancing toward the Lublin-Chelm railroad, has not reached its climax. Severe fighting is still going on in the Argonne and in the Vosges in the eastern front, but without material changes in the positions of the opposing armies.

It is reported unofficially that the Germans are massing troops at St. Mihiel for a more extended offensive. That Germans will attempt an offensive here is considered certain by military observers.

In the Warsaw fighting the German official, issued this afternoon, claims that between the Vistula and Bug rivers, Von Mackensen's army has succeeded despite the obstinate Russians at several points, and has forced them to retreat. The Russians, however, have had time to prepare a series of positions, and it is believed they will make every effort to hold them until, if it becomes necessary, their army is able to rally from Warsaw.

To the south of the Warsaw front near the fortress of Ivangorod, the Russians have retired to the Vistula, which, with its forts and lack of bridges, it is believed, must form a barrier which the Austrians and Germans will find it difficult to overcome. The northern German army, under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, is also reported to have made progress, but it is stated it has not yet been able to cross the Kayew river, another natural defense of the Russian triangle behind the Polish capital. In fact, all along this front the Russians remained their counter attacks from the fortress of Nova Georgevsk, but these, according to German accounts, failed in their purpose. Before Rown, another river fortress, the Germans declare they stormed and took two fortified villages and captured a number of prisoners.

Opinion here is still divided as to whether Grand Duke Nicholas will accept a decisive battle or simply is trying to inflict as heavy losses as possible before withdrawal from Warsaw and the whole Polish salient to the Brest Litovsk and Bug river line.

DESTROYER NEAR FLOODED

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer Ericsson was almost sunk at a slip in the yards of the New York shipbuilding Company by opening a seawork which flooded two compartments of the vessel Tuesday night, following the mysterious fire aboard the battleship Oklahoma, anchored on the other side of the same slip. Officials of the yard will not discuss the accident although they stated the water came from a hose. The Ericsson was not damaged by the flooding.

ODDS TO DUNDEE

NEW YORK, July 23.—Johnny Dundee out fought Joe Rivers in a ten round bout in Brooklyn. Dundee had the better of every round except the tenth, which was even.